Our Anstrian Correspondence.

You are aware that the Pope protested against the late occupation of Ferrara by the Austrian troops. The following official address has been sent to the Pope by M. Wessenberg, our Minister of Foreign

Affairs:—

"The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. I. M., and President of the Council, acknowledges the receipt of the note d-livered by Count Montani, in which, in the name of H. H. he protests against the occupation of Ferrara by a body of Austrian troops. The papal government sees in this a violation of the rights of H. H. It is necessary, therefore, to state the circumstances which have led to this, to see if it really merit the designation. The Holy Father, as Count Montani observes, has never declared war against the Emperor. The Emperor would, on his side, have considered that he did wrong to the superior and pacific authority confided to the head of the church, if he could possibly have declared war against H. H. In spite of this, I must be allowed to remark, that while H. H. protested, in the face of Europe, in favor of the subjects of the Pope, passed the frontiers of the Austrian states, to act ostensibly against the Austrian army, authorized to defend the integrity of these states.

"From this moment the imperial government would

have been authorized to act with them as the usages and laws of war allew persons to be acted with, who, at their own risk and peril, take arms against an enemy. Far, however, from employing against them rigorous laws of war, and influenced only by the voice of humanity, and observant of the respect he has always entertained for the Holy Father, the Austrian government has treated these armed leaders on an equal focting with the regular troops of the enemy. Not only has this been the case, but Fiedmontese troops have mixed with the Papal garrison in Ferrara, promising Fledmontese re-inforcements. This, added to the fact, that the Austrian garrison at Ferrara, weakered by sickness, had to engage in contentions to procure subsistence, offered a very critical situation. Consequently, the General-in-Chief found it necessary to take measures to secure the existence of the garrison. With this view, orders were given to the troops to go to Ferrara to re-establish the communication with this garrison and make a reconnoisance of the real state of affairs. The short stay of this force at Ferrara and the manner in which this general executed his orders, prove that the expedition had nothing hostile. The undersigned, therefore, hopes H. H will be convinced of the amicable and pacific intentions of Austria."

The war between the Croats and the Hungarians begins to excite much apprehension. These are the facts. Hungary, in declaring itself opposed to the Solave tondencies, would frankly embrace the German principle. She had even sent a necessige to Frankfort, to declare that, in case of necessity, she would unite herself to the central power against Austria. Now Hungarian begins to excite much apprehension. These are the facts. She had even sent a necessige to Frankfort, to declare that, in case of necessity, she would unite herself to the central power as the facts. However, and the Hungary and the Serbes. Those under the command of Jelialich, have revolted, and have vanquished the Hungarian in a battle near St. Thomas. Aft

adopted a law on the National Guard, which leaves to the King the right of naming the colonels out of a list of three candidates.

A reactionary party is also spoken of in Prussia, which is desirous of substituting the Prince of Prussia for the King. The Gazette de Cologne is engaged with this party, but I do not think it dangerous for the moment. The central power of Frankfort has sent to Brusclis the Baron Drachenfels, ancient envoy from Hesse to Paris, in quality of German Ambassador. The King of Frussia has notified the Danish armistice. The Minister of Foreign Affars, as Frankfort, has also motified it to the National Assembly.

The energetic attitude of the population of Vienna, as well as the courageous manifestation of the National Guards, in the late emeute, have had a marked influence on the conduct of the National Assembly, where the ministers are now gathering the fruits of the energy they have exhibited.

The Democratic Association, composed principally of Jews, have demanded solemn honors for the ourriers killed in the emeute. A second association of operatives has been formed, who are entirely composed of real operatives, and not of idlers who ask wages for their idleness. Many of the prisoners, and wounded in the hospitals, declare that they were paid to revolutionize the city. The leaders were principally concealed in the wooden huts, from whence the first shots were fred on the National Guards.

Lis probable there will be a return of disorders; but

the government will be sure to come off victorious and the government will be sure to come off victorious at the struggle with the insurrectionists, if it continues to exhibit the same energy. The academic legion has lost much in public esteem since they have made common cause with the intriguants of the lower classes. It seems, too, that the late disturbances had connection with those which, almost at the same time, broke out in different parts of Germany.

## Our Naples Correspondence. NAPLES, Aug 31, 1848.

The lorg planned expedition against Sicily, to re duce that island to subjection to the King of Naples, has at length sailed. 20,000 troops were embarked and 8,000 of these will be landed at Messina, the fortress o which, as you know, is still in the possession of the Neapolitan troops, being their only remaining "point d'appui" of that part of the royal dominions. The other 12,000 men will be landed at some other point which I have not been able to ascertain. The King

other 12,000 men will be landed at some other point which I have not been able to ascertain. The King and his government appear determinined "conte qui conte" to recover Sicily, and I fear that the comparative undisciplined Sicilians will make but an ineffectual resistance to such a body of well disciplined, regular troops. Meanwhile, however, we learn that the most desperate resistance is contemplated.

The whole population of Sicily is armed. Beside the National Guard which are enrolled throughout the feland, nunicipal guards are engaged in every town and village. The spirit of hatred which prevails towards the Neapolitan government, can scarcely be conceived. It is said that the staircases in Messina, and other points likely to be attacked, have been cut from the houses, to render it impossible for the Neapolitans to use them. It is also said that the environs of Messina and its suburbs have been mined, and will be blown up under the feet of the Invaders if they land, rothat the whole city will be converted into a heap of ruins. A change of cabinet has taken place at Falermo, but the same rpirit still prevails in the government—a spirit a hostile as possible to Naples. Some Neapolitan gun-boats which were off Reggio, were lately captured by the Sicilians and brought to Messina. A steamer called the Guiscerdo, was also seriously damaged.

What part the English government will take in the affair remains doubtful. The English steamer Porcupine left this the day before yesterday, for Palermo. The purpose of her voyage was supposed to be to warn the Sicilians of the event which threatened them; no indication however was apparent of any active measures on the part of the English Admiral. The English fleet still lies principally at Castlemare; one or two steamers, or ships of the inc. coming occasionally to this port. A part of the French fleet is also here, but the French Metel is the name of Nichol.

but the French Admiral is at present at Ischia, being an invalid.

A terrible assassination took place here within a few days, of an English gentieman of the name of Nichol, who has been studying here as an artist; he supped in the evening with some friends, at one of the Cafes in the Toledo; in settling the bill, a dispute arose between the party and the people of the Cafe; the bill, however, was paid, but the party, on their return home, was pursued along the Santa Luc's, and being basely assumed, the cafe the bill of the bill

Manago, Sept. 1, 1848.

The Narvaez government has declared open war against the liberal journals; and taking the cue from aris, where the Dictator is shackling the press at his mere discretion, we have here daily seizures made, if any of the articles are not got up to the taste of the cabinet. The Clamor Publico has been, of late, so requently subject to this summary process, that it now hardly ventures on phrases of mild opposition. n Catalonia the Montemolinists are making considern Catalonia the Monteuclinists are making considerable in numbers, in various parts; and lately an Alcalde of considerable influence, near Parragona, went over to them, and is expected, by his authority, to add three or four thousand to their forces. Matters are beinning to look very serious in that quarter. The Carlists have invested flergs, because it has not paid a contribution which they levied on it. General Villalong, who was employed successfully is 1844, on a similar miscion, has gone into that district, with a view of suppressing the insurrection.

Our financial affairs are somewhat improving. A

considerable sum has been paid into the treasury on account of the new lean; and M Mon is about to publish a financial scheme which is to be a panacea for our embarrasments But, as the French say, "Naus veryons!" At the Boles to-day, Three's were at 19% paper; Fives, 10% paper; Coupons, 7 cash; Passives, 3% paper; Bank of San Fordidand, 50 cash; Discount of Bank Notes, 4% cash.

The resignation of Count Vista Hermos, the politi-cal chief of Madrid, who lately at one of the bull posed to compromise the government, appears in the Gazette. Our news from Catalonia to-day is not more satisfactory; orders have been given for large bodies of troops immediately to leave Madrid for that pro-

At the Bolsa to day the Three's are 19½ paper; Five's, 10½ paper; Coupons, 7; Passives, 3½ cash; Bank of San Ferdinand, 50 cash.

WALLACHIA, Aug. 22, 1848. The Divan has decidedly recognised our newgovern-ment; and the Turki-h commissioner, Suleiman Pacha, entered Bucharest on the 20th, when he put himself in communication with the new authorities.

On the other hand, Russia has declared to the Porte, that she must not recognise the new order of Forte, that she must not recognise the new order of things, and that within eight days the old course of affairs must be re-established in Wallachia. In case of refusal, Russia is herseif disposed to intervene as a protective power. This injunction, coming at such a moment, is not without importance, not only as it may lead to an armed intervention by Russia, but also as it may destroy the little influence Turkey now has in the Danubian provinces. It is probably a commencement by Russia to carry out the views she has long entertained as to these provinces.

the Danubian provinces. It is probably a commencement by Russia to carry out the views she has long entertained as to there provinces.

The Effect of the Irish Mectings in America on the London Editors.

[From the London Chronice, September 7.]

Has it ever occurred to Mr. John O'Connell and "my dear Ray," to try an American tour? We think it would pay. Now that business is slack in Dublia, and the Burgh-quay shop closed for want of ouscomers, they would surely do well to have something to be going on with; and, from all that we see in the New York journals, of the temper of the Transatiantic Ceits, we are convinced they might make a really good thing of it. We assure these gentlemen, the opening is worth being looked after. The patriots over the vater seem in the finest mood for voluntary contributions. The meetings of the "devoted sons of Erin" are described as "tremendous;" the cheers are "vociferous and deafening;" 'he excitement is "terrific," and the guilibility unbounded. According to the most prosaic of the accounts we have seen, the money is coming in "by handfuls;" and a poetically-minded editor, writing on the 22d ult., under the immediate inspiration of a triad of monster meetings held simultaneously on the previous evening, can only compare the influx of cash to a "shower of hail." Seven thousand dollars, we are informed, were raised in the course of that one night, for no earthly purpose except that of "promoting the cause of Ireland" Really, this is too good a thing to miss. Why should the Emmetts, the Sheas, the O'Connors, the Ryans, and the M'Graths, of the New York St. Giles's, have a monopoly of so splendid a connection, especially in the present depressed state of the repeal trade at home?

It is possible, indeed, that Liberator II and "my dear Ray" may hesitate as to the commercial prudence of the venture, tempting though it is. They may apprehend that, as the thing is undoubtedly too good to last, the horse of meetings of the say that such is not our impression. Certainly, we should advise

The energetic attitude of the population of Vienna, as well as the courageous manifestation of the National Guards, in the late emente, have had a marked inflatione on the conduct of the National Assembly, where the misters are new gathering the fruits of the energy they have exhibited.

The Democratic Association composed principally of Jews, have demanded scienn honors for the curriers tilled in the emenue. A second association of operatives has been formed who are entirely composed of real operatives, and not of idlers who ask wages for their idlences. Many of the prisoners, and wounded in the nosyitals, declare that they were paid to revolutionize the city. The leaders were principally conselled in the wooden huts, from whence the first show the matter stands:—

Yes yet man extings of the 21st ult, will explain exactly how the matter stands:—

Every man expable of forming an opinion on the matter, must be perfectly well aware that there had test the worst, there was no one but must admit, that it showed the people were up and ready to fight for their own, or to die in the attempt, (Cheers)—Let them take it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, that it showed the people were up and ready to fight for their own, or to die in the attempt, (Cheers)—Let them take it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, the tire, we have deep the red and the ske it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, the tire, we have deep the red and the private of their own; have deep the common or using and no defeat. (Cheers)—Let them take it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, the tire, we have deep the red and the ske it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, that it showed the people were up and ready to fight for their own; or to die in the attempt, (Cheers)—Let them the proposed in the tire, and the common or using and no defeat. (Cheers)—Let them the proposed in the creative, and to the ske it at the worst, there was no one but must admit, that it showed the people were up and ready to fi

therity of the quarter whence it had been communicated to them, he had every reason to believe in its authenticity. He referred to the letter which had appeared that morning in the Tribune. (Tremendous cheers, which were again and again renewed.) This letter shewed, that while every means of obtaining correct information had been cut off by the stifting of the popular pries, and the suppression of the organs of the people—that notwithstanding all the vigitance that had been exercised by the government—owing to the cunning proceedings that had been taken—this letter, thrugh evidently bearing the marks of having been opened in the post office, had escaped their vigitance, and communicated information which it was their wish and their interest to have entirely withheld. (Cheera.) On that statement they might place the most implicit reliance. (Renewed cheering.)—From that statement it would appear that there had been a battle. (Tremendous cheera.) Yes, a battle had been fought between the Irish people—tremendous cheers.)—a battle had been fought between the Irish people and the Pritish forces, and in that battle the irish people had been victorious. [For several minutes the most tremendous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, followed the announcement. It is impossible to describe the terrific excitement."]

Now here, we say, is a mine that cannot fail of handsomely paying the costs of working. With judicious management, it will be six months, at the very least, before the "battle of Silevrammon" loses its petency as a spell to conjure dollars out of Celtic pockets. Mr. John O'Connell and "my dear Ray" may go over, if they will, as ministers plenipotentiary of the Green Republic; and if they only put a good face on it, and abuse the "mercenary and corrupt British press," we will guarantee them enough of "implicit reliance" to pay their expenses both ways, and clear off the outstanding debt due from Conciliation Hail.

We have not felt disposed to make the effort which would be requisite in order to treat the

The English Electric Triegraph.—The following modifications in the charges for messages by telegraph, have been made within the last few days:—Between the hours of half-past five P. M. and seven o'clock A. M., a uniform maximum rate of 5s. will be charged for messages under twenty words—2s. 6d. extra will be charged for every additional twenty words, or fractions of twenty words. Orders for carriages, horses, beds, and other messages for the accommodation of travellers, at 2s. 6d. exch. This reduction, says the Manchester Guardian, however moderate in itself, is an inclination to conform to the cheapening and universalising spirit of the age, and to advance somewhat on the way towards that moderation of charge which has been found practicable, and we suppose remunerative, with the American telegraphs. We find it stated by a correspondent in the Guardian of the 10th ult., that a message of fifteen words, from New York to Albany, about fitty miles, we ild be about 2s. 1d., and from New York to Buffalo, nearly 500 miles, about 1s. 6d.—

Lendon Sun. THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The fol-

Garden.
Mr Whitworth and Mrs. Nisbett are engaged at
Covent Garden, and it is likely Mr. Farren will be

there.
M. Hermann, the celebrated professor of magic, is

on Hermann, the celebrated professor of magic, is engaged at the Surrey.

Jullien's benefit at the Surrey Gardens was attended by upwards of twenty thousand persons.

Jenny Lind's concert for the benefit of the choral department of Her Majesty's Theatre realized £800, which gave to each member nearly £15.

Mad'lle Niesen, a vocalist of great fame, is engaged at Covent Garden.

Jullien will give promenade concerts at Druyy lane.

A new drama entitled "Time Tries All," was produced at the Olympic Theatre, London, on the 4th nst, with complete success, the principal characters being enacted by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Leigh Murray. The drams is from the pen of a Mr. Courtney. On the same evening, and at the same theatre, was produced a new farce, by Mr. R. B. Brough, one of the authors of the new and successful burlerque of the "Enchanted Isle," lately produced at the Amphitheatre in Liverpool. It is entitled "What to Eat, Drink and Avoid," and proved eminently successful, the principal characters being played by Compton and Emery. Mr. W. R. Copeland, of the Liverpool Amphitheatre, is, we learn, negotiating for its production at his theatre.

We stated, a week or two back, that Mr. Aldridge was about to produce a series of Italian operas at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. His plans have now arrived at maturity, and the 12th, 14th and 15th instant, were the evenings announced for this (to a Liverpool audience) great treat. The entire of each opera will be produced without curtailment, and on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the greatness of the undertaking. Nearly every box seat had been taken.

The amateur performance by the officers of the 46th regiment, in aid of the sufferers by the Ocean Monarch, was to take place at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., when "Charles the Second" and "The Unfinished Gentleman" were to be enacted.

The New Orleans Serenaders gave a farewell concert at Liverpool on the 6th inst., at the close of which they sang a very pleasing musical farewell address. The audience seemed to feel it was their last night, and, consequently appreciated the entertainment more than on ordinary occasions. Several encores occurred during the evening; and Mr. Rainer gave "Carry me back to ole Virginny" with a depth of pathos that we have seldom heard surpassed. It was listened to the breathless stience till the close, when a vehement burst of applause from all parts of the house testifled the pleasure

Mr. Macready made the following tarewell speech at the Theatre Royal, in Liverpool, on Thursday night, the 7th inet:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It will notice considered intrasive, I am sure, if I venture to trespase on your pat once with a few words, to other you a parting tribute of my respect, in expressing to you, as breity as possible, my grateful askinovindaments for the troguent kind receptions. I have experienced at your hands. The indulgent manifestations of your favors have every been regarded by me with peculiar statisfaction, and have held a high place in my estimation, notices that they have been considerably, as they have been if the place in my estimation, notices that they have been considerably, as they have been first and tour through the United States, it is my intention to return to helpland, to take my farewell of the drama and those patrons who have locked with such generous approved on my humble efforts for its advancement. In their number it would be strate see, ladies and genthmen, if I were not to includ you. In one more engagement, before the currian falls for the last time on my performance. I hope to have the gratification of appearing here; and till then I take my respectful leave of you, with the faithful remembrance and deep sense of the approbation with which you have so often head me, and with warmest wishes for your continually increasing presperity."

Dona Pepa Sota, a celebrated danseuse of the principal theatre in Madrid, and now of the Academie Royal

head me, and with waimest wishes for your continually increasing presperity."

Dona Pepa Sota. a celebrated dansense of the principal theatre in Madrid. and now of the Academic Royal de Musique at Paris, is about to make a tour in England previous to the next London season, for which she is said to be engaged. Liverpool is mentioned as one of the places she intends to visit on her way to Scotland and ircland. She is described as a most fascinating artist.

Mad'lle Missen is named as prima donna at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn's management; and negotiations are said to have been opened with Miss Hayes. New operas by Messrs Wallace and Balfe are promised.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst., Jeuny Lind made her third appearance in Liverpool, at a concert, held at the Collegiate Institute. She was assisted by M. Roger, Signor Seletti, and Signor F. Lablache, all of whom are engaged for the provincial tour. A select pertion of the of the operatic band was retained, under the direction of M. Balfe. They gave a selection from "Norma." played with all that effect that constant practising together will alone produce. They also gave a selection from Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots." The principal violin performer. M. Herrmann, gave a selection from Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots." The principal violin performer. M. Herrmann, gave a selection from Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots." The principal violin performer. M. Herrmann, gave a selection from Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots." The principal violin performer. M. Herrmann, gave a selection from the stage."

The Worcester Festival opened on Tuesday, the 5th inst. and has lasted during the week. The attendance has been greater than on any former occasion, notwithstanding a severe disappointment in the non-appearance of Jenny Lind.

Mir Charies Braham, the son of the veteran vocalist, wan'o make ble appearance in Liverpool on the 6th inst. and has lasted during the week. The attendance has been greater than on any former occasion, notwithstanding a severe disappoint

La flode for September.

TRANSLATED FROW THE FRENCH.

[From Le Fellet, Journal du Grand Monde, &c.]

White muelin dresses, with three or four deep flounces scolloped at the edge, or seven or eight tucks, are much worn. These dresses are always made high, with large sleeves, drawn in at the cuffs, or short sleeves with Russian leather gloves, embroidered in black and trimmed with a narrow ruche of black lace, or edged with relivet and fastened with a bow at the side, are much in fashion. All dresses are made sufficiently short in front to show the fancy stockings and shoes. This is a great advantage to a pretty summer toilette, and gives a lightness and elegance to the general appearance. Silk stockings are generally adopted by ladies of taste, and indeed, add much to the richness of the dress. With these white dresses, large white tarlatance shawls, with deep fringes, or some of the many thousand mantelets of fancy silks, either blue rose-colored, lilac, green, &c., more or less ornamented with trummings of the same material or black lace, are worn. Small velvet mantelets, black, green, or blue, lined with white silk and trimmed with broad braid on the edge, are in request for evening contume, as an elegant preservative against the air of the anumn evenings. These mantelets, or kind of small paletot-sac, have the sleeves half long and loose, see as to avoid the appearance of a winter dress, or disarranging the under dress.

Bonnets have not altered yet in shape; they are round in the front and closing at the chin, with the exception of some full dress bonnets, which are of the Pam-ila form, and worn by some pretty women, whose faces this shape sets off to advantage. Straw bonnets are trimmed with flowers of the most simple character: a bouquet is fastened on the side without any air of pretension. Water lilies, branches of ivy, or bouquets of corn flowers are worn on bonnets by the water side.

That which is sure to please, admired by all, and can be used upon all articles of a lady's toilette.—Is

Jamy Linds oncered for the benefit of the chemical particularity of the property of the proper

the subject of religion, and standing immediately infront of the convent, doubtless thought she was inspired by the spirit; as she was becoming rather uproarious, one of the city guardians approached her, and demanded her immediate withdrawal, under penalty of a lock up. To this she demurred, and larished a profusion of hard names upon him who disturbed the happy state of her mind. She was then moved off, and, it is probable, found iodging in an apartment where she could look through the gratings at her leisure. In Canal street, near the junction of Laight street, a huge pile of earth reared its summit about eight feet above the common level, and which would have looked as well in some more private place. Broadway was quiet. The noise of the rattling wheels was bushed, except when an occasional backney conchevould pass, the driver of which kept a good look out for whatever, in the shape of patronge, he might catch. The lower section of the city was unusually still, and the Battery was decolate. Around the Custom House, where daily may be seen the hungry seekers for office, in the present disturbed state of political organisation, not a person was to be seen. But the inclemency of the washer disturbed state of political organisation, not a person was to be seen. But the inclemency of the washer disnoted the state of the rain began again to fall heavily, and the day closed as glocomily as it begun. The night was dark and unpleasant, and gave but little hope for an unclouded and pleasant morrow.

MARGLING, DYING AND WASHING.—In no city in the country, are these professions, blended together as they are so extensively carried on as in New York. Not a street scarcely in the whole city where dying is not fancifully dehe, and they do not profess to keep establishments for dyeing, but the real dying. Many of the signs of the business, say it is done expeditiously, and mangling aiways precedes this kind of change. Should any become tired of iifs, it is only necessary to call upon one of these sagacious individuals, and

a condition?

Common Council.—There will be a stated meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at the usual hour this eve-

La Paz, Lower Caldfornia, July 28, 1848. Skirmishes with the Mexicans - The Gold Region-

Crime-Nava! News.

Although you may have heard of the fights which we had with the Mexicans since December last, I think it as well to mention them, leaving it discretionary with you to publish them or not. The first occurred at San Antonio, in rescuing two midshipmen, Messrs. Dancan, son of the Hon. M. Duncan, late M. C. of Ohio, and Willey, Sergeant Scallan, three marines, one sailor, and some others, in the whole about twenty, comprised our force, and we beat the greasers handsomely; killing three, wounding others, and putting the remainder to flight. The number of Mexicans engaged was forty, or more. I must mention an incident that occurred.

One of our officers, Captain Steele, when reconnottering, was very near being killed; a shot was fired at him from a cuartel close by, and the ball penetrated his saddle, and lodged in the shoulder of it, doing no other damage. This annoyed him exceedingly, and he directed his men to dismount and rally under cover of a church close by. White rallying, Lieutenant Halleck, of the Marine Corps, came up, and he was requested to steppout and ascertain the best plan of assaulting and taking the cuartel. The balls flew so thick around him that he was unable to do so. "Come boys, then," said Capt. S., "come on!" and we went straight into the cuartel. We routed them.

"Come boys, then," said Capt. S., "come on!" and we went straight into the cuartel. We routed them.

In an ambuscade on our return, our force dismonnted and put a party of Mexicans to flight, and captured their captain, who was severely wounded. We then returned to our quarters,—leaving behind us but one man, Sergeant Thomas M. Hipwood, of Company B, who was instantly killed in charging the cuartel—having ridden 120 to 140 miles, in twenty-eight hours.

We have received very exciting news from Upper California—gold has been discovered there in great quantities, and it is said that one man got \$1,500 worth in ten days. The place in which it was found is three hundred miles east of San Francisco, and is thirty miles square. Every one is going there—even Uncle Sam's troops. Some forty men of Company C, stationed at Sonoma, went in, and laying down their arms, saying they had no further use for them, marched off to the gold region. Twenty-five deserted from San Francisco barracks, and the Southampton was obliged to sail, as the crew would have deserted likewise. There are twenty-five hundred persons there now, and the number will be increased one thousand more when this regiment is disbanded.

The Mormons have the police establishment of the place, and defy Col. Mason and his whole force, to drive them off. Crime is very prevalent; and murders are allowed, if they are not very atrocious or cruel.

The United States ships Ohio, Congress, Dale, store ships Lexington and Southampton are here. The Independence has left for home, via the Sandwich Islands, and the Congress will leave soon.

nexed items of intelligence we take from the St. Louis Republican of the 23d ult. They are additional to those received from our correspondent and published in yesterday's Herald :--

Mr. Aubrey thinks that the first detachment of Gen. Price's come and will reach independence about the first of October, and the whole military force may be expected to arrive by the 15th.

It is understood that the Missouri troops will rendexous at Independence. The regiment of Illinois volunteers will arrive at Fort Leavenwerth, and from thence be transported to Alton, where they will be discharged.

thence be transported to Alton, where they will be discharged.

General Price and suite, were expected to reach Independence about the 18th inst; Lieut Col. Gilpin's command in a day or two thereafter; Col Newby's regiment of Illinois volunteers in about ten days, and the remainder of the force very shortly afterwards.

A great number of traders and emigrants were met on their way to Santa Fe.

From an extra issued from the office of the Santa Fe Republican, and dated on the 12th inst, we gather the following items of information:

Dr. D. Waldo arrived at Santa Fe on the 5th ult., with a large train of wagons, loaded with commissary's stores.

stores.

Lieut. Love and escort, Mr. J. Findley, Mr. McCarty, and other gentlemen, left for the States on the 1st and other gentlemen, lett for the States on the 1st instant.

Major Beall, in command of the 9th military depart-ment, had issued an order, permitting Diego Archule-ta, the leader of the Taos revolution, to return to his family and friends, without molestation from any

quarter
The Republican, noticing the passage by the Texas legislature of bills to establish the county of Santa

legislature of bills to establish the county of Santa Fe—to arrange the militia of the county of Santa Fe—to establish the eleventh Judicial Circuit, to be formed of that county—and to allow the county one representative in the house, says:—

We would now inform our Textan friends, that it is not necessary to send us a judge nor a district attorney to settle our affairs or put "things to rights," for there is not a citizen, either American or Moxican, that will ever acknowledge themselves as citizens of Texas, until it comes from higher authorities. New Mexico does not belong, nor has Texas even a right to claim her as a part of Texas. We would also advise Texas to send with her civil officers for this county a large ferce, in order that they may have a sufficient body guard to escort them back safe. It will also be well for Texas to put Mr. — as a member from the county of Santa Fe, for their next session of the legislature, and we sincerely hope the seat may be reserved for him, as it is quite probable his services will be actually demanded, in order to instruct the new and young idea how to shoot. Texas should show some little sense and drop this question, and not have it publicly announced that Texas' smartest men were tarred and feathered by attempting to fill the office assigned to them.

Law Intelligence.

little sense and drop this question, and not have it publicly announced that Texas emartest men were tarred and feathered by attempting to fill the office assigned to them.

\*\*Law Intelligence.\*\*

UNITED STARS GIRCUIT CORRT.—Sept. 31.—Present Justices Nelson and Betts.—Decisions —Henry Grinnell. et al. vs. Cornelius W. Laurence.—This was an action for money had and received, to recover back an alleged excess of auties paid to the defendant as collector of the port of New York 1.050 rolls of Canton matting were shipped from London in the ship American Eagle by the plaintiffs, November 15th, 1847 containing were shipped from London to 15th, 1847 containing 42000 yards, at the cost of \$3.850, commission 2½, making a total of \$3.977, on which a duty of 25 per eart was charged, amounting to \$994 25. The entry was made at the custom bouse from the original invoice price at canton accompanying the goods when shipped from that place to London, August 10th, 1846. This larcice accompanied the goods on the re-shipment from London to the port of New York. On the praisers to report charges upon each roll of the mating, and they reported accordingly, to be charged on each 31 56 for freight from Canton to London, and they reported accordingly, to be charged on each 31 56 for freight from Canton to London exceeded by 10 per cent the value as entred at the custom house; a duty of 29 per cent charges high end duties were chargeable, which at 25 per cent, amounted to \$405 50 and the being class met that he appraised value (including the addition of charges for freight from Canton to London) exceeded by 10 per cent the value as entred at the custom house; a duty of 29 per cent charges from Canton to London, and also the \$1,352 and the same the same and commissions, of \$4,079 47. charged with a duty of the agreement of damaged goods, the aggregate amount then should be added and charges and commissions, of \$4,079 47. charged with a duty of 30 per cent at ounting to \$1.25 30, this article had also been shipped from Canton to London,

would be adding double charges in a ring that sules into. The market values of good, at a given so the children of production. The market values of good, at a given so in the children of the provision to the action, that said in the children of the provision to the action, that said is a where the goods adult have been imported but the whole the provision of the produced the foreign value shall be appealed, and estimated according to the action of the produced the foreign value shall be appealed, and estimated according to the action of the produced and country of produces nor manufactors, at the time of the importance of the country of produces nor manufactors, at the time of the importance country of produces nor manufactors, and commence of the country of produces nor manufactors, and commence of the country of produces nor interference to and in commence of the country of the action of the actio

Police Intelligence.

F. Grather Murder Case—Officers Stephens and Van Nestrand, of the lower police arrested yesterday a Zan by the name of charles Augustus, or more commonly called "Five Point Dutch Charles," on a charge of murder, in stabbing John Cassidy, alias 'Irish Jack," with a large case knife, inflicting a fatal wound under the left shoulder blade bone, entering some four inches. This wound was inflicted on last Saturday night a week ago; and since that time the injured man has been lingering in the City Hospital, and died last Saturday might from the effects of the injury. Coroner Walters will hold an inquest on the body this forenoon. The accused was committed to prison, to await the action of the Coroner.

Stealing Money—Officer Bulger, of the "sh ward, arrested yesterday, a black fellow called rederick Francis, on a charge of stealing \$50 fro. another colored man, by the name of John Johnson. Justia Timpson locked the accused up for trial.